

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	6	("3852421" "4076935" "4091205" "4415124" "4820813" "5488104"). PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/11/05 14:56
S1	15575	cellulose and (caustic or "sodium hydroxide") and ("alkylene oxide" or "alkyl halide")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 10:41
S2	7033	"cellulose ether" and "sodium hydroxide"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 10:42
S3	4	"4415124".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 10:44
S4	2	"4091205".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 10:51
S5	2	"4650863".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 10:53
S6	3599	cellulose WITH etherifi\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 10:54

EAST Search History

S7	46506	cellulose WITH powder\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 10:58
S8	236	S6 and "diethyl ether"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 11:35
S9	762	S1 and stepwise	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 11:35
S10	58	S1 and (stepwise with temperature)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 13:53
S11	653	S2 and "diethyl ether"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 13:37
S12	6945	"diluent gas"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 13:37
S13	22	S12 and "cellulose ether"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 13:37

EAST Search History

S14	33	S2 and (stepwise with temperature)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 14:40
S15	4	"4419510".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 14:45
S16	2	"4501887".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/11/05 14:55

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NEWS	4	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
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NEWS	16	AUG 28	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectral property data
NEWS	17	SEP 07	STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS	18	SEP 13	FORIS renamed to SOFIS
NEWS	19	SEP 13	INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
NEWS	20	SEP 17	CA/Capplus enhanced with printed CA page images from 1967-1998
NEWS	21	SEP 17	Capplus coverage extended to include traditional medicine patents
NEWS	22	SEP 24	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	23	OCT 02	CA/Capplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS	24	OCT 19	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS EXPRESS			19 SEPTEMBER 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 2007.
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Nov 2007 (20071104/ED)

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<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> "cellulose ether" and "sodium hydroxide" and stepwise

359930 "CELLULOSE"

4425 "CELLULOSES"

360433 "CELLULOSE"

("CELLULOSE" OR "CELLULOSES")

515704 "ETHER"

152805 "ETHERS"

577174 "ETHER"

("ETHER" OR "ETHERS")

9262 "CELLULOSE ETHER"

("CELLULOSE" (W) "ETHER")

1151717 "SODIUM"

40 "SODIUMS"

1151726 "SODIUM"

("SODIUM" OR "SODIUMS")

311908 "HYDROXIDE"

49180 "HYDROXIDES"

335504 "HYDROXIDE"

("HYDROXIDE" OR "HYDROXIDES")

99927 "SODIUM HYDROXIDE"

("SODIUM" (W) "HYDROXIDE")

48379 STEPWISE

L1 0 "CELLULOSE ETHER" AND "SODIUM HYDROXIDE" AND STEPWISE

=> "cellulose ether" and "sodium hydroxide"

359930 "CELLULOSE"

4425 "CELLULOSES"
 360433 "CELLULOSE"
 ("CELLULOSE" OR "CELLULOSES")
 515704 "ETHER"
 152805 "ETHERS"
 577174 "ETHER"
 ("ETHER" OR "ETHERS")
 9262 "CELLULOSE ETHER"
 ("CELLULOSE" (W) "ETHER")
 1151717 "SODIUM"
 40 "SODIUMS"
 1151726 "SODIUM"
 ("SODIUM" OR "SODIUMS")
 311908 "HYDROXIDE"
 49180 "HYDROXIDES"
 335504 "HYDROXIDE"
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 ("SODIUM" (W) "HYDROXIDE")
 L2 133 "CELLULOSE ETHER" AND "SODIUM HYDROXIDE"

=> 12 and powder
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 197866 POWDERS
 656888 POWDER
 (POWDER OR POWDERS)
 198264 POWD
 255 POWDS
 198391 POWD
 (POWD OR POWDS)
 783303 POWDER
 (POWDER OR POWD)

L3 13 L2 AND POWDER

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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:470314 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:495330
 TITLE: Nanoparticulate compositions of tubulin inhibitors for
 treatment of resistant cancers and other diseases
 INVENTOR(S): Papadopoulos, Pavlos; Doty, Mark; Kipp, James E.;
 Roessler, Berthold
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Baxter International Inc., USA; Baxter Healthcare
 S.A.; Raab, Gerhard
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006052712	A1	20060518	WO 2005-US39922	20051103
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			

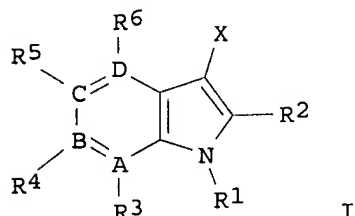
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

AU 2005304952	A1	20060518	AU 2005-304952	20051103
CA 2587276	A1	20060518	CA 2005-2587276	20051103
US 2006110462	A1	20060525	US 2005-266518	20051103
EP 1809279	A1	20070725	EP 2005-851355	20051103

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL,
BA, HR, MK, YU

IN 2007DN03092	A	20070831	IN 2007-DN3092	20070425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-626036P	P 20041108
			US 2005-642878P	P 20050111
			WO 2005-US39922	W 20051103

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:495330
GI



AB The present invention is directed to novel pharmaceutical comps. comprising nano- and micro-particulate formulations of poorly water soluble tubulin inhibitors (I; R1 = H, alkyl, alkylaryl, acyl, aryl; R2 = H, alkyl, acyl, aryl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, cycloalkoxycarbonyl, etc.; R3-6 = H, alkyl, halogen; A,B,C,D = C, N; X = H, OH, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, acyl, carboxy, alkoxy, etc.). A tubulin inhibitor is preferably of the indole chemical class, N-substituted indol-3-glyoxyamides, and more preferably N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-indol-3-yl]glyoxylic acid amide (D 24851, Indibulin). Methods of making and using such comps. for the treatment of anti-tumor agent resistant cancers and other diseases are also described. For example, a suspension of D-24851 was prepared by mixing an aqueous surfactant solution containing 0.1% sodium deoxycholate, 2.2% glycerin, and 0.142% dibasic sodium phosphate with a solution of D-24851 and Poloxamer 188 in lactic acid. The total suspension weight was 2000 g, with a drug concentration of approx.

1%.

The suspension was homogenized, lactic acid was removed and the suspension was homogenized again to give a nanosuspension with the mean particle size of approx. 325 nm.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:902140 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:370216

TITLE: Cationic, oxidized polysaccharides in conditioning applications

INVENTOR(S): Erazo-Majewic, Paquita; Modi, Jashawant J.; Xu, Zu-Feng

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Incorporated, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004091557	A2	20041028	WO 2004-US11166	20040407
WO 2004091557	A3	20050127		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2519373	A1	20041028	CA 2004-2519373	20040407
EP 1611157	A2	20060104	EP 2004-750005	20040407
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
BR 2004009243	A	20060328	BR 2004-9243	20040407
CN 1780857	A	20060531	CN 2004-80009535	20040407
JP 2006522829	T	20061005	JP 2006-509912	20040407
IN 2005DN04309	A	20070831	IN 2005-DN4309	20050923
MX 2005PA10749	A	20051215	MX 2005-PA10749	20051006
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-461866P	P 20030409
			WO 2004-US11166	W 20040407

AB A cationic, oxidized polysaccharide or derivative thereof that has a mean average mol. weight (Mw) having a lower limit of 50,000 and an upper limit of 1,000,000 and an aldehyde functionality content of at least 0.001meq/g is used in personal care and household care compns. This cationic, oxidized polysaccharide is prepared in continuous or batch processes using hydrolytic reagents, oxidizing reagents, or combination of hydrolytic reagents and oxidizing reagents. Personal care or household care compns. are prepared by adding the cationic, oxidized polysaccharide to a personal care or household composition containing at least one active ingredient other than the cationic, oxidized polysaccharide of this invention. For example, N-Hance 3205 cationic guar oxidatively degraded with hydrogen peroxide was incorporated into conditioning shampoo together with HPMC60SH4000, Amphosol CA, Rhodapex ES STD and sodium chloride and Glydant.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:228072 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:55010
 TITLE: Potentials of polyacrylamide-sodium carboxymethyl cellulose graft polymer as flooding material in enhanced crude oil recovery
 AUTHOR(S): Idehen, K. I.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Petroleum Processing Department, Petroleum Training Institute, Effurun, Nigeria
 SOURCE: Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research (2002), 45(6), 363-366
 CODEN: PSIRAA; ISSN: 0030-9885
 PUBLISHER: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Cellulose-based derivs. were used in drilling fluids as viscosifiers and fluid loss reducers for many years. But more recently due to evident advantages, such as technol. and relative ease of large-scale production of cellulose derivs. as powders or granules and the generally nontoxic nature of cellulose ethers, research efforts were intensified to optimize their possible applications as polymer flooding materials in enhanced oil recovery. Consequently, this paper addresses the synthesis and characterization of polyacrylamide-sodium CM-cellulose graft polymer produced from locally available cellulose material. Notable improvement was achieved in the specific viscosity of the graft polymer when compared with the unmodified sodium CM-cellulose (NaCMC). For a 1% (wt%) solution at 25° and a shear rate of 200s⁻¹, NaCMC has a viscosity of 74.6 cP while the graft polymer recorded a viscosity of 154 cP. The influence of mono and multivalent cations such as sodium, calcium and aluminum ions on the viscosity of the graft polymer solution was relatively minimal, suggesting improvement in the so-called salt tolerance or cation compatibility.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:118233 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:173105

TITLE: Shear-sensitive plugging fluids for plugging of fluid loss zones in petroleum wells and reservoirs

INVENTOR(S): Maberry, Jack; Garrison, Greg; Garnier, Andre

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schlumberger Technology Corp., Fr.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003029616	A1	20030213	US 2002-172266	20020614
US 6814145	B2	20041109		
US 2003029615	A1	20030213	US 2002-172259	20020614
US 6818598	B2	20041116		
WO 2003014520	A1	20030220	WO 2002-EP8079	20020719
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2002321247	A1	20030224	AU 2002-321247	20020719
EP 1412614	A1	20040428	EP 2002-754916	20020719
EP 1412614	B1	20060906		
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR			
AT 338881	T	20060915	AT 2002-754916	20020719
MX 2004PA00957	A	20040420	MX 2004-PA957	20040130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-309538P	P 20010802
			US 2001-334444P	P 20011129

AB A plugging fluid for a diesel oil-based emulsion drilling fluid contains a cellulose ether-vinyl phosphonic acid graft copolymer, a surfactant, and a crosslinking activator for the graft copolymer. Upon shearing (i.e., through the drilling bit), the emulsion inverts such that the rupture of the emulsion droplets releases the crosslinking activator into the water phase, thus forming a gel structure that seals a fluid loss zone. Suitable components of the crosslinking activator include polyvalent metal compds. (e.g., Fe³⁺, Ti⁴⁺, Al³⁺, Sb⁵⁺, Ca²⁺, and Mg²⁺), acetates, NaOH, KOH, Na₂CO₃, K₂CO₃, NaOAc, NH₃ and NH₃-generating compds., chelating agents, MgO, (hydroxyethyl)EDTA, and Na₂B₄O₇. The preferred graft copolymer is 2-hydroxyethyl cellulose-vinylphosphonic acid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD.. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:21359 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:73139

TITLE: Manufacture of alkali cellulose and cellulose ether

INVENTOR(S): Narita, Mitsuo; Shima, Yukio; Hatakeyama, Atsushi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001002701	A	20010109	JP 1999-178121	19990624
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-178121	19990624

AB The alkali cellulose is manufactured by the process involving reducing O content to ≤1 g per 1 kg cellulose from the reactor for the process and adding an alkali preceded or followed by supplying O in the reactor for obtaining a desired viscosity due to appropriate depolymn. degree. Cellulose ether is manufactured from the above alkali cellulose by adding an etherification agent. Thus, the reactor, in which 8 kg powdered pulp is placed, was vacuumed to reduce O content to 0.02 g/kg cellulose then 16.3 kg 49 weight% aqueous NaOH containing 8 mg Co chloride is applied in the reactor. Then, the reactor is kept at 80° under supplying air for 24 min to give alkali cellulose at O content 8.98 g/kg cellulose. The alkali cellulose was etherified by 13.6 kg MeCl at 60-90° for 110 min in Me₂O to give a slurry of Me cellulose whose 2 weight% aqueous soln showed viscosity 9.8 mm²/s.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:19333 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:51334

TITLE: Production of highly substituted cellulose ethers at a low alkali consumption and production methods therefor

INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Takeaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000001501	A	20000107	JP 1998-170859	19980618
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-170859	19980618

AB Cellulose (I) is dissolved in 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (II) containing LiCl, mixed with alkalies, and etherified. Thus, a solution containing II 4475,
I 100, and LiCl 425 parts was mixed with 250 parts powdered NaOH, stirred 1 h under N, mixed with 2010 parts MeI during 1 h, and stirred 5 h at 70° to prepare methylcellulose having average degree of substitution 3.0.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:172599 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:213640
TITLE: New pharmaceutical compositions of meloxicam with improved solubility and bioavailability
INVENTOR(S): Struengmann, Andreas; Freudensprung, Brigitte; Klokke, Karin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hexal A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9909988	A1	19990304	WO 1998-EP5456	19980827
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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AU 9894374	A	19990316	AU 1998-94374	19980827
AU 750125	B2	20020711		
ZA 9807800	A	19990609	ZA 1998-7800	19980827
EP 1007049	A1	20000614	EP 1998-947467	19980827
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9812018	A	20000926	BR 1998-12018	19980827
JP 2001513563	T	20010904	JP 2000-507378	19980827
NZ 502990	A	20020201	NZ 1998-502990	19980827
US 6284269	B1	20010904	US 2000-486463	20000510
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1997-114816	A 19970827
			WO 1998-EP5456	W 19980827

AB Pharmaceutical compns. containing enolic carboxamide type antiinflammatory agent meloxicam that exhibit improved wettability, aqueous solubility, dissoln. behavior over a broad range of pH, and that are prepared by crystal structure modification of the drug through dry or wet mech. homogenization with two further components - one of them is selected from a group of oligo - and dissoln. improving, or alkalizing agent. The application of the formulations according to the present invention results in an improved bioavailability and effectiveness of meloxicam. Thus, 16 g hydroxypropyl β -cyclodextrin was mixed with 1.8 g of meloxicam and the mixture was

then further co-milled for 3 h at 25° to reach desired metastable phys. state. A hydrogel formulation contained above powder 100.0, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 21.0, propylene glycol 2500.0, PEG-7-glyceryl conconate 300.0, iso-Pr alc. 500.0, and water 6385.0 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:614382 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:246774
TITLE: Water-dispersible cellulose carboxymethyl ether composites
INVENTOR(S): Hosokawa, Koji; Yoshikawa, Hiroji; Sato, Shinji; Nanba, Hiroaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nihon Seishi K. K., Japan; Nippon Paper Industries, Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10251446	A	19980922	JP 1997-62582	19970317
JP 3752769	B2	20060308		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-62582 19970317

AB Title composites, useful as food additives, etc., consist of 50-99 parts water-insol. or water-swelling cellulose carboxymethyl ethers or their alkali metal salts having degree of substitution (DS; based on glucose anhydride unit) 0.01-0.04 and degree of crystallization of cellulose I-type

(DC)

60-88%, and 1-50 parts water-soluble gums and/or hydrophilic substances. The modified cellulose can be easily dispersed in water because hydrogen bonding is avoided in dried state on the surface and the contents of water-soluble or hydrophilic components (for prevention of hydrogen bonding) can be reduced in the composites. Thus, 100 parts fine cellulose (prepared by pulverizing of pulp after hydrolysis) was treated with a mixture of NaOH 9.9, isopropanol (I) 435, and water 65 parts at 30° for 1 h and etherified with 23.0 parts 50% monochloroacetic acid I solution at 70° for 1.5 h to give cellulose carboxymethyl ether Na salt (DC 74.2%, DS 0.18), 90 parts of which was mixed with 2 parts xanthan gum and 8 parts glucose, diluted in water, heated at 80° for 60 min, and spray-dried to give a powdered composite showing good aqueous dispersibility and mild feeling on tongue.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:744065 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:37238
TITLE: Pasted nickel electrodes for alkaline batteries, and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Bernard, Patrick; Simonneau, Olivier; Bertrand, Françoise
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saft, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 806802	A1	19971112	EP 1997-401011	19970505
EP 806802	B1	20020724		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE, FI				
FR 2748607	A1	19971114	FR 1996-5716	19960507
FR 2748607	B1	19980605		
US 5993995	A	19991130	US 1997-852054	19970506
JP 10050308	A	19980220	JP 1997-117050	19970507
JP 3578887	B2	20041020		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1996-5716 A 19960507

AB In the electrodes, comprising a current collector and a paste containing Ni hydroxide and an oxidized Co compound cocrystd. with ≥ 1 other elements, the hydroxide forms a 1st powder, and the compound forms a 2nd powder different from the 1st powder, and the 2 powders are mixed with the paste. The electrodes are manufactured under nonoxidizing atmospheric by forming a an aqueous solution of a Co salt and a salt of the other element, slowly adding a strong base to precipitate the compound aging the precipitate for 1-10 h, filtering the dispersion and washing and drying the residue, and milling the material. Irreversible loss of capacity during storage of these electrodes is reduced. A 1M solution of CoSO₄ and MgSO₄ was contacted with a 2M NaOH solution to obtain a precipitate containing 3 weight% Mg(OH)₃.

The irreversible loss of capacity of Ni(OH)₂ electrodes containing 2 weight% Co hydroxide was 4, vs. 11% for electrodes not containing the Mg(OH)₂.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:551062 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:171339

TITLE: Cellulose derivative compositions as cooling agents for food

INVENTOR(S): Hayakawa, Kazuhisa; Kobayashi, Kazuto

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08154643	A	19960618	JP 1994-298232	19941201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1994-298232 19941201

AB The compns., for preparation of cooling pads for maintaining temperature of food

during transportation, are prepared by dissolving of powdered cellulose ethers containing tannic acids in aqueous alkaline solns. and filling in plastic bags. Thus, adding powdered SM 8000 containing 1 part tannic acids into a polyethylene bag containing water then with Na carbonate gave a pad containing 2% aqueous cellulose ether solution

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:82942 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:143759

TITLE: Manufacture of carboxymethyl cellulose ether alkali salts with alkaline cellulase

INVENTOR(S): Matsumoto, Shusaku; Jinno, Kazuto; Okamoto, Shogo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dai Ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07289279	A	19951107	JP 1994-107785	19940421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-107785	19940421

AB CM-cellulose ether alkali salts (CMC) are manufactured by treatment of cellulose with alkali hydroxides in the presence of alkaline cellulase to obtain alkali cellulose followed by etherification of the alkali cellulose with etherification agents. Powdered pulp (cellulose) was treated with alkaline cellulase and NaOH in isopropanol-H₂O at 20-30° for 90 min, treated with ClCH₂CO₂H at 20-30° for 20 min and at 75-80° for 90 min, and worked-up to give CMC showing substitution degree 0.68, viscosity 1550 mPs, and insol. components 0.39%, vs. 0.68, 1653 mPs, and 5.36%, resp., for control treated similarly but without alkaline cellulase.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:570852 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:297792
TITLE: Preparation of adsorbents using industrial wastes such as used newspapers, note pads or boxes and their uses for treating noxious flue gases from power generators or automobiles
INVENTOR(S): Tanaka, Tomoji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tanaka Tomoji, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07000757	A	19950106	JP 1993-37267	19930114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-37267	19930114

AB The title adsorbents are prepared by extruding industrial wastes such as newspapers, note pads or boxes with water and wet fibers from polyacrylate alkali metal salts, cellulose ether, vinyl resins, an organic binder, a mineral powder such as bentonite, zeolite, silicate salts, or limestone, optionally with alkali salts, tungstates, molybdates, CaCl₂, proteins, and mineral fibers to give shaped porous supports, drying the porous supports and then impregnating with a catalyst solution to form adsorbents. The adsorbents are highly durable and effective for removing NO_x, SO_x and soot from noxious flue gases from power generators or automobiles.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:155075 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:155075
TITLE: Drilling fluid based on seawater for offshore drilling
AUTHOR(S): Serebrennikova, E. V.; Shishkova, G. V.; Malkhas'yan, R. B.; Mandel, A. Ya.; Zotov, O. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: VNIIKRneft, USSR
SOURCE: Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo (1991), (10), 23
CODEN: NEKHA6; ISSN: 0028-2448

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Drilling fluids, in which preparation fresh water was substituted with seawater, containing acrylic polymers, cellulose ethers., lignosulfonates, lubricating and inhibiting additives, were studied. Drilling fluids were prepared from preliminary hydrated in fresh water and dispersed unmodified bentonite powder. Fluids, containing acrylic reagents have satisfactory technol. characteristics and lubricating properties.

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Executing the logoff script...

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	57.83	58.04
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-10.14	-10.14

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